

97-84243-18

Carpatho-Russian
committee

Declaration of the
Carpatho-Russian...

[S.I.]

[1919?]

97-84243-18

MASTER NEGATIVE #

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
PRESERVATION DIVISION

BIBLIOGRAPHIC MICROFORM TARGET

ORIGINAL MATERIAL AS FILMED - EXISTING BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD

940.91

Z

Carpatho-Russian committee.

v.122

Declaration of the Carpatho-Russian committee
in Paris [March 25, 1919]

4 numb. 1. 31 cm.

Typewritten.

Vol. of pamphlets.



ONLY ED

RESTRICTIONS ON USE: Reproductions may not be made without permission from Columbia University Libraries.

TECHNICAL MICROFORM DATA

FILM SIZE: 35mmREDUCTION RATIO: 9:1IMAGE PLACEMENT: (1A) IIA IB IIBDATE FILMED: 11-12-97INITIALS: JPTRACKING #: 29356

FILMED BY PRESERVATION RESOURCES, BETHLEHEM, PA.

D E C L A R A T I O N
OF THE CARPATHO-RUSSIAN COMMITTEE IN PARIS

=====

On both sides of the Carpathian Mountains, in the provinces of Galicia, Bukowina and Hungary, there live four and one half (4 1/2) million people, who were officially named "Ruthenians" by the Austro-Hungarian government.

This population considers itself Russian and calls itself "Rusini" (expression used by the common class), "Russian" or "Carpatho-Russian", which name they use for the purpose of precisely determining, the geographical position of their lands and consequently they call their native country, "Carpatho-Russia".

This terminology (Carpatho-Russia), is used only for the purpose of designating the lands, populated by Russian people and does not extend to those parts of the above mentioned provinces, where other people predominate numerically.

The greater part of Carpatho-Russia, known in history as Red Russia, from the beginning of her appearance in history, composed for over three and one half centuries (981-1340), a part of Russia in a political respect.

Notwithstanding that later, Carpatho-Russia was forcibly subjugated by the Polish Kingdom and later by the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and notwithstanding, the unmerciful denationalization and persecutions for about 600 years, Carpatho-Russia to this day, preserved its Russian (Little-Russian) language, the eastern rites in its churches, its Russian culture and in general its Russian (Little Russian) National character.

The Russian peasantry of Galicia, Bukowina and Hungary by its actions, proved its irresistible yearning for a reunification with Russia, for which it suffered, more than any other people of former Austria-Hungary; nearly 30,000 were hanged or shot, tens of thousands of men, women and children, were interned in Austrian camps or were incarcerated in prisons and forts, where many of them perished.

Masses of Carpatho-Russian people, expressed their irresistible desire for a reunification with Russia, at numerous public meetings in Carpatho-Russia and which they expounded in the "*Memorandum of the Russian National Council of Carpatho-Russia*", composed and published in the city of Sanok (Galicia), on the 13 (26) day of December 1918 and also expounded in the "*Memoire sur les aspirations nationales des Petits-Russes de l'Ancien Empire Austro-hongrois*", composed by Dr. Dimitri Markoff, delegate of the Russian National Council of Lwow (Lemberg), former deputy of the Austrian Parliament in Vienna and a deputy to the Galician Diet in Lwow (Lemberg), which *memoire* was presented by him to the representatives of the Allied Governments and the Members of the Peace Conference.

This desire, was also expressed at numerous meetings and conventions in America and which is expounded in the "*Memorandum of the Russian Congress in America*", composed and published in New-York, the 15th day of July 1917 and again ratified and strengthened by the *Carpatho-Russian National Assembly*, held in the city of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, on the 5th day of December 1918, also at the *Carpatho-Russian Congress*, held in the city of Winnipeg, Canada and expounded in the *Memorandum* of that Congress. It is further expounded in the *Declarations of the Russian National Council of Carpatho-Russia* in Rostov on the Don and other Carpatho-Russian organizations in Russia and Siberia. In the end it is expounded in the *Declarations of the Carpatho-Russian Volunteer troops* in Italy and Siberia.

In conformity with all of this, the Carpatho-Russian Committee in Paris, on behalf of the Carpatho-Russian People, appeals to the Peace Conference and the Public Opinion of the Allied Governments and Asks acknowledgement of our right to dispose of ourselves and to regulate our life in accordance with our immemorial aspirations.

On account of our language, culture and rites, our Carpatho-Russian populace (part of the Little Russian race) stands nearest to the Russian people of Russia, of which people we are a part.

Because of this, we above all, desire an intimate union with the Russian people in Russia, to live with them a one united life and to forever share with them the good and the bad.

We are profoundly convinced, that the sovereign organization of the Russian people, will rest upon the broad democratic principles, that the new Russia will be built on the principles of brotherly union and co-operation of all the people, who inhabit her territories and that Russia will occupy, one of the glorious places in the family of Allied Governments.

After receiving the right to freely regulate our national life in Carpatho-Russia, we will guarantee equal rights to all other people living with us in this territory.

We wish to live in the best neighborly respect with the adjacent nations of the Carpatho-Russian people, we do not want even one foot of foreign land, only that our neighbors, should not want our land and that they should not endeavor to divide the Carpatho-Russian land among themselves.

Similar as to how the people of Alsace-Lorraine, who groaned under the German yoke, are happy to-day because of their reunification with their dear fatherland, France and similar to that part of the Italian and Rumanian people, formerly enslaved by Austro-Hungary and now united with their natural fatherlands, we, the Carpathian part of the Russian people, can see our happiness only, in the brotherly union with the remaining Russian people.

Because of the present sad situation of matters in Eastern Europe, we, in the expectation of a reconciliation and reunion of the Russian people and the restoration of the Russian state, *Ask the Peace Conference :*

- 1) That all of the provinces of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy, populated by the Carpatho-Russians (Ruthenians), shall be occupied by International Military Detachments, uninterested in the local disputes, as for instance the Americans.

If this idea should be carried out, it would undoubtedly put an end to the bloody fratricidal war, now going on in Carpatho-Russia and it would also prevent a renewal of further acts of violence or an uprising of anarchy, all of which make it impossible for the people to express their free will.

2) Create a special International Commission and entrust it, with the administration and the matter of safety, in the above mentioned provinces, until such time as the Russian people will be reconciled and reunited and the Russian state restored.

Paris, March 25, 1919

CARPATHO-RUSSIAN COMMITTEE IN PARIS

... *Mr. Dimitry Markoff* ...

Delegate of the Russian National Council in Lwow, Galicia,
Ex-Member of the Parliament in Vienna and the Galician Diet
in Lwow.

... *Paul M. Bzowczyk* ...

Delegate of the following Carpatho-Russian organizations in
America; Russian Orthodox Mutual Aid Society; Russian Brother-
hood Organization; Russian Orthodox Fraternity (Lubov); The
League for the Liberation of Carpatho-Russia.

... *Peter P. Hatalak* ...

Delegate of the Carpatho-Russian National Assembly in America;
Delegate and Secretary of the League for the Liberation of
Carpatho-Russia.

Victor P. Hladich
Delegate of Carpatho-Russian Organizations
of Canada.

29356

**END OF
TITLE**